

RUSSIAN MOSCOW, HERRING CAMPS, WAIT FOR DEATH

Tragic Picture Presented by 300,000 Refugees From Red Army.

A MENACE TO EUROPE
Births Exceed Deaths by 50 Per Cent. Amid Scene of Great Misery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Jan. 8.

Of all the misery with which Europe is laden at the present time, no picture is more tragic or distressing than that of 300,000 Russian refugees from the Crimea whose condition is fast becoming a menace to Europe and whose future seems to be a world problem.

The most pathetic feature of this presentation of human misery is the fact that these people, many of them sons of the nobility, the cultured as well as the downtrodden, are to-day among the world's unwanted. Confined in concentration camps in Gallipoli, Tchataldja and some of the islands of the Mediterranean and Adriatic like so many prisoners, no nation will open her doors to these unfortunate. Greece is so afraid that some of them might cross her borders that she has hemmed in the Gallipoli camps with bayonets. France has been importuned to receive them so as to add to her population, but for economic and health reasons she has refused, although she is doing more than any other nation at present to keep them alive.

Up to date France alone has been fed 180,000 at a cost of 6 francs a day for each person, or a total of 1,000,000 francs a day. But the limit of French aid seems to have been reached. This is what makes the picture in the camps so appalling in its tragedy, for deprived of food and with no nation willing to open her doors to them death seems the only goal for these remnants of the Russian Empire. People who had pinned their hope on Wrangel and lost all to the Bolsheviks.

One proposed solution is that mandatories for the one time German colonies shall agree to allow the refugees to settle in the new possessions. This scheme has just been formulated by a little group of men who still go through the form of meeting every day in Constantinople to discuss the fate of the "White" government.

In describing this plan the president of these ministers says: "Russia played its part in the victory of the Allies and it seems to me she should share in the distribution of the German colonies. Therefore we ask that the nations avert this terrible disaster which the death of all these people will mean by transporting them to one of the former German colonies where, by the formation of one or more Russian colonies, these refugees now dying by the thousands would be able to provide for themselves. If an African colony the Government of South Russia would prosper rapidly and would not need much financial assistance. The whole world should be interested in the solution of this problem, for to leave 300,000 people wandering on the face of the earth is an indictment against the present civilization."

The refugees are divided into two classes, one composed of the members of Wrangel's army, numbering 90,000, who are in Gallipoli, Tchataldja and other big camps, the remaining 200,000 are civilians scattered in more than a hundred small camps. Many thousands are still wandering about in Constantinople but are rapidly being corralled and put on Prinkipo Island, where President Wilson once suggested that a Russian conference be held.

Typus is raging in these camps and the scenes of misery are said to be beyond description. Nevertheless, under these terrible conditions, a devotion that is inspiring still asserts itself. In the camp at Catara where 10,000 civilians are herded births have been exceeding deaths by 50 per cent.

PREMIER'S WIFE SEES SERB WOMEN VOTE SOON
But They Will Not Figure Much in National Life.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Jan. 8.

"Women will be voting in Serbia within a year," is the prophecy of Mme. Vesnitch, wife of the Serbian Premier, whose brilliant conversation, striking beauty and extensive knowledge of diplomatic affairs have made her welcome in the highest French circles.

But this does not mean that women will enter as largely into the national life of Serbia as do the feminine voters of the United States, for Mme. Vesnitch stresses the fact that suffrage in Serbia is desired only "in order to elect the best male candidates."

"We have no female functionaries in Serbia," she said. "We have a few women in business and only a few employed in government. With us women either work in the fields or take care of their homes, according to their social scale. The only working class women we have are those who produce the tin-broderies or carpets which are being sent to France and the United States in ever increasing numbers."

"It is only recently that girls have taken up the study of stenography. The typewriter is still a novelty in Serbia. These conditions may change when women commence to vote, but the traditions of centuries will be hard to break and the population seems very well satisfied as it now exists."

Before leaving Paris Mme. Vesnitch expressed her gratitude for the American relief work, which is still being carried on in Serbia. Several orphanages, she said, are already operating efficiently and the American workers, despite the rough conditions under which they are progressing, show a devotion that is inspiring to the Serbian people in their efforts to rebuild their tortured homeland.

COUNT APPONYI TURNS EDITOR.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 8.—Count Albert Apponyi, former Premier, who signed the peace treaty, has suffered with others in the misfortunes of his country and to relieve the nation's income upon which his family must live he has taken employment as an editorial writer on a Magyar newspaper. He is said to receive a salary of 1,000,000 crowns yearly for two editorials a week. At the present rate of exchange 1,000,000 crowns are equivalent to about \$2,000.

FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE REAL KEY TO IRISH POSITION; SECURITY IS AIM OF BRITONS

Gardiner Believes Sinn Fein Will Not Stand Out Against Early Partition of Ulster, but Ultimately Both Factions Will Be United by One Common Parliament.

By A. G. GARDINER.
Formerly Editor of the London "Daily Herald."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. London, Jan. 8.—The sensation of this week has been the return of Eamon de Valera (President of the "Irish Republic") to Ireland. When the announcement of his return was first made here it was treated with general incredulity. There had been no forecast of any such happening, and the strictest inquiries revealed no evidence of his presence aboard the ship by which he was said to have crossed the Atlantic.

Moreover, in the present circumstances it seemed too daring a challenge to the military, who are in complete occupation of the island, nearly all the counties south and west of Dublin being actually under martial law.

When it became no longer possible to doubt the fact of De Valera's arrival in Ireland, it was assumed that he had taken this risk of capture and all the consequences in order to direct the "Irish Republic's" campaign at its most critical stage. Meanwhile there has been much speculation about where he was hiding and the probabilities of his capture. They seemed considerable, for the country is overrun by police and soldiery, and the notorious spy system of late has become much more efficient than it formerly was.

Not Hunting De Valera.

But on Wednesday the sensation took a new and unexpected turn. It was found that De Valera was not only in Ireland but in Dublin itself, and it was known that the Government had no intention of hunting for him and of arresting him if he was caught. To the contrary, it was stated in practically semi-official terms that De Valera was to have a safe conduct for a meeting of the Dail Eireann and that the Government was prepared to treat with him directly.

This sudden turn of events created the deepest sensation experienced in the English political world for a long time. It was taken to indicate a very dramatic climax to the tragic events of the last six months, and to forebode a real attempt to get out of the anarchy into which the Government of Ireland had drifted.

Before I suggest the lines of that attempt, it may be well to say a word about the causes for this surprising and hopeful development. They are not confined to one side. Both sides, I think, have come to realize that the present apocalyptic situation must be ended. There is no weakening of the Irish essential demand, but there is no doubt that the reign of terror, with its terrible effects on the general population, has had an important influence on the nation's morale.

On the other hand, events in England have begun to tell on the Government. It seems there is a pause in the "Irish Republic's" campaign against the British, for to leave 300,000 people wandering on the face of the earth is an indictment against the present civilization. The great campaign against terror which Herbert H. Asquith inaugurated two months ago was followed by a striking Liberal revival. Mr. Asquith has spoken at great meetings all over this country, and his crusade has been compared, both for its passion and reception, with Gladstone's campaign against the Bulgarian atrocities. A sinister fact in connection with this campaign was the practical suppression of the press. But the attempt to blanket it failed. The heather of Liberalism is dry and is well alight with fires which are spreading under a favorable wind, for the widespread unemployment depression.

CHARGES FILED AGAINST GREEK POSE IN PARIS

Man Who Put Son in Pants Accuses Duncan of Libel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Jan. 8.

More trouble confronts the Grecian hearth of Raymond Duncan, a hearth that is already cheerless because of the refusal of his ten-year-old son Menalkas to wear the simple linen principles which have made Mr. Duncan's Greek colony here notable. Members of this colony refuse to wear modern clothing or to receive the instruction other than that which comes naturally from association in the colony.

Menalkas, it will be remembered, disappeared from his home, and after a search of several days he was found in the home of a manufacturer named Robert Bourdeau, the lad having doffed his Greek robe and had his long hair cut. Mr. Duncan took the matter into the courts, charging abduction of his son, but the courts refused to indict Mr. Bourdeau, saying that Menalkas's declaration that he wanted to wear trousers like other boys. Whereupon Raymond Duncan, armed with a paste brush, proceeded to paste posters all over Paris accusing Mr. Bourdeau of having violated the hospitality he had enjoyed in the Duncan household. Mr. Bourdeau has now filed charges against Duncan in connection with the contents of the posters.

HAPSBURG STABLES AT WORK.

Coaches and Horses Are Used in Movies and Relief.

VIENNA, Jan. 8.—The imperial glass coach of the Hapsburgs is now earning the keep in the "movies" at 100,000 crowns a performance. The royal stables have become a burden on the republic and the eight magnificent white horses and some 400 carriages of every description are made to party cart their keep. They are used to drive members of the Assembly to and from their homes, they transport provisions for the American relief and operation of the actresses and singers of the state theatre and opera still hold the contracts providing for gratuitous use of the state carriages.

Many horses and carriages were sold soon after the downfall of the monarchy, but many more of the gorgeous vehicles and showy horses remain unsalable. This is particularly true of the great glass and gold state coach, in the style of Louis XIV., used only on great ceremonial occasions and said to be the finest piece of coach work extant.

tion has created a profound distrust of the Government and its policy both at home and abroad.

Labor Is a Potent Factor.

Another, but not less potent, factor was the mobilizing of labor on the side of Ireland. The issuance of the damning report of the labor deputation sent to Ireland to investigate stories of the terror there had a tremendous effect on organized industrial opinion, and we are on the eve of a whirlwind campaign wherein all the leaders of the Labor party in England will take part. This fact, coupled with the Liberal movement, threatens the very life of the Government. Too, it points to common action between the Liberal and Labor sections, and if this once takes place the days of the Government will be numbered, for the Coalition only survives by reason of the hostility of those two sections of liberal opinion.

Mr. Lloyd George is acutely aware of all this, and the secret conversations entered into before Christmas marked a decisive change in the direction of the wind. Archbishop Clune's intervention in correspondence with Father O'Meara (acting president of the Sinn Fein) must now be read in connection with the sudden return of De Valera. It is not possible in the light of events to regard this as accidental. It has much more the appearance of being a part of a prearranged plan. De Valera appears at the crucial moment to take up the task where the Archbishop, having prepared the atmosphere, leaves it.

This is my reading of this week's sensation. It may be wrong, but I think it will be found to be accurate. My impression is that the basis of a settlement has been discussed, and each side knows what the other will accept. With some knowledge of the facts I venture to forecast that an agreement will be reached.

The key to the Irish position is financial independence. The key to the English position is security. Both things involve surrender, but I think that both sides are in a mood for surrender. I do not fancy that the Sinn Fein will stand out against the partition of Ulster if they get full financial independence for the other twenty-six counties.

I believe that with that independence secured, the union of Ulster with the rest of Ireland under a common Parliament will be only a matter of time. The financial loss to England would be small in comparison with the cost of the present shameful state of things, and the gain of a friendly Ireland would be incalculable. Nor could Ulster offer any ground for objection, for her Parliament would share in the financial independence of the Dublin Parliament.

Also in so far as security is concerned, I think it will be found that the Sinn Feiners are prepared to give all the guarantees regarding naval and other matters that will satisfy the reasonable fears of English opinion. Nothing is less likely than that Ireland, with a small population, limited resources and respect for her pocket, will want to use her liberty to waste money on naval and military programmes.

I have tried not to put my expectations of this week's developments in too sanguine terms. There may be "a measure in the woodpile" yet. We who love Ireland and have for thirty-five years fought to wipe out this blot on the English Government have met with too many disappointments to cultivate confidence in even the most rose colored outlook. But we rejoice in the new hope that has come with this new year. We believe that the shame of the last six months will be a great act of reconciliation at last is within the immediate stage of practical achievement.

POLAND FASTENS ITS GRIP ON VILNA

City Considered Lost to Lithuania, Negotiations Have Reached Impasse.

WARSAW EXTENDS RULE

Recommendations of Foreign Relations Committee Seem to Have Been Adopted.

By CAPT. FRANCIS McCULLAGH.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. SOMMERHIEB IN LATVIA, Dec. 31, 1920 (Via LONDON, Jan. 8).—The Polish-Lithuanian negotiations with regard to Vilna now have reached an almost entirely hopeless stage. Vilna may be considered lost to Lithuania.

The Polish attitude is clearly evident from the recommendations made by the Polish Foreign Relations Committee after a conference with Prince Sapieha. These recommendations are that the Warsaw Government introduce throughout all central Lithuanian political, civil and military administrations, and they seem to have been adopted.

M. Osmolowski, chief of the eastern territories, now is being nominated Commissioner in Vilna. He will replace Gen. Zeligowski, who probably will leave Vilna with members of his "Government."

The charge that the Polish Government instigated the seizure of Vilna by Gen. Zeligowski, was made by M. Bins, a member of the Lithuanian Constituent assembly, in an interview given in Riga on November 15 to an Associated Press correspondent.

Vilna has figured in the aspirations of Polish expansionists for nearly 700 years. The League of Nations decided at its first assembly to send an international force to Vilna to enable the people of that city to decide whether they wished to be a part of Poland or Lithuania.

There was a complete union of Poland and Lithuania in 1569, as far as all state affairs were concerned, and this continued until the end of the eighteenth century. Although Lithuania was divided into six governmental subdivisions in 1915 and was under the rule of Russia, a writer in the Danzig Zeitung says Vilna's sympathies remained with Poland.

Vilna was occupied by Russian "red" troops in the summer of 1919, and twice changed hands during the Polish-Russian campaign of 1920. It has been called the capital of Lithuania, but the writer in the Danzig Zeitung says the number of Poles in and around Vilna probably would decide the issue in Poland's favor.

REGULATING TRAFFIC IN CHAMPS ELYSEES

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Jan. 8.

A new scheme for solving the traffic problem along the Avenue des Champs Elysees has been put forward recently in the hope of making it less difficult for the 40,000 vehicles which pass through the avenue daily to find room. The main difficulty in regulating this traffic is that so many of the vehicles are waiting passengers were required to remain at right angles to the foot path, but it was found that this method greatly reduced the width of the roadway for traffic and so was abandoned.

It is now proposed to make recesses sixteen feet deep in the foot paths where waiting vehicles will stand at right angles to the pavement. These recesses would leave the full width of the roadway for other traffic and would save the center from collisions between stationary and passing vehicles.

London Experiments On New Types of Horseshoe

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Jan. 8.

ONE of the most ancient devices which also has long served as a significant symbol is threatened with doom by the advance of civilization. Elaborate experiments are going on here to find a type of foot gear for horses which if successful will make the horseshoe as it has been known for 1,400 years as extinct as the dodo. The present hard, flat pavements, designed principally to sustain motor traffic present a surface on which ordinary horseshoes either slip or cause objectionable indentations and so the authorities are joining the humane societies in trying to devise a new form. None of these so far tried out bears the slightest resemblance to the old symbol of good luck.

FRENCH THINKERS UNITE FOR MORE PAY

Intellectuals Demand Wage Scale Equal to Members of Trade Unions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Jan. 8.

In France, as in other countries affected by the periodic labor crises, intelligence is not being rewarded in the same measure as manual labor. As a result thousands of French intellectuals or brain workers have banded themselves into a syndicate, which is the French equivalent of a trades union, and are appealing to the Government to assist them in obtaining better living conditions, salaries and recognition of their importance as a factor in the nation's development.

At the last session of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences a formal protest was lodged by the intellectuals against the unreasonable difference in wages paid to brain and muscle workers. The latter class are receiving more than three times their pre-war wages, with unprecedented concessions in the way of pensions, sick funds and holidays. On the other hand, the brain worker is struggling along with only 25 per cent more than his salary of 1914, and as foodstuffs and clothing have trebled in price, his situation is precarious.

The syndicate of intellectuals has compiled an interesting list of comparisons. For instance, a counselor of the Prefecture of the Seine, trained for his duties by years of arduous study and association with political experts, receives only 5,000 francs per year, but his office boy, frequently not more than 17 years old, receives 5,200 francs as his annual stipend. A departmental chief of the Ministry of Fine Arts gets 4,000 francs; his crippled but uneducated watchman, working eight hours per day, receives an additional 1,200 francs per year.

School teachers' pay averages about 6,000 francs per year, while the salary of a fully qualified high school or university professor seldom exceeds 14,000 francs. As a contrast, the ordinary street sweeper's pay is 10,000 francs per year, while the average pay of manual laborers in nearly every branch of industry enjoying syndicate scales of pay is about 14,000 francs yearly.

Just what the Government is to do remains doubtful, but it is certain that to the advantage of the mental workers. This may be effected by a general reduction of the cost of necessities, followed by a cutting of laborers' wages, but while this would appease the intellectuals it would cause a howl of protest from the manual workers, and the Government would thus find a new and even harder problem to solve.

DYED CIGARETTES FOR WOMEN.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Cigarettes rolled in paper dyed delicate shades of rose, blue, green and orange are the latest vogue for women. Women wishing to be really smart will tell their cases with cigarettes of a tint harmonizing with the color of their gowns.

PARIS IS ONCE MORE 'SO COSMOPOLITAN'

Capital Has Old Tinge Given by Foreign Nations That Vanished During War.

TURKISH TALKED IN BATH

Italian, Not French, in Restaurants—Interpreters Are in Great Demand.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Paris, Jan. 8.

Paris is again becoming so cosmopolitan that humorous writers are commenting caustically—albeit with considerable justice—on the fact that if one wishes to hear the language of Racine spoken it can only be accomplished by taking a Pullman sleeper to Vienna, Berlin or Rome, where French has lost none of its pre-war prestige.

M. Messac's plaint in a recent issue of *Le Liberte* may seem exaggerated, but the fact remains that there has been an unprecedented incursion of aliens since the armistice, and some French firms are experiencing the unusual difficulty of finding interpreters capable of handling the score or more tongues which can be heard in a casual round of Parisian business or amusement places.

"I can no longer go to a restaurant for breakfast," says M. Messac. "The waiters, who are all Italian, understand nothing but Italian. I cannot even have a suit made by the renowned tailor Machinichovsky; his cutter speaks only Czech. It is impossible to buy a fur collar at Lenhivitch's store, for all the salesmen speak nothing but Russian."

"Likewise, at the Turkish baths the massage artist struggles only Turkish between his rubbings. Even at the Auction Sales Hall it is almost rigorously prohibited to speak French. The money changers, who hail from Athens or the south, express themselves only in the language of Homer and M. Gounaris."

"If I like jewelry, the jewellers, with their large, almond shaped eyes, speak only Armenian or Arabic. If I go to a dance, since the jazz bands there is nothing but a negro accent. At the movies I see only Japanese gymnasts, Yankee clowns, Scandinavian stars, Ukrainian dancers, Jugo-Slav comedians. All the explanations projected on the cinema screen seem to be American translated into Spanish by an Italian or into Portuguese by a native of Georgia—and that makes it 'cinema French'."

All this may explain why the proposal that the League of Nations foster Esperanto as an official language failed to arouse the furor of protest that was expected from M. Viviani or M. Gabriel Hanotaux, whose classic French is being overshadowed by the motley speech of the invaders of the French capital.

EFFEL TOWER JUMPER CAN'T GET A PERMIT

Thinks His Helicopter Will Let Him Down Easily.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Jan. 8.

The Prefect of Police of Paris has refused to give a daring man named Jean Damblanc a permit to throw himself from the top of the Eiffel Tower, although Damblanc has courted suicide scores of times without injurious effects by jumping from the rear of speeding automobiles.

Damblanc is sure that he would reach the ground safely despite the fact that the last man who tried this spectacular trick was picked up in sections with his spine column protruding eighteen inches from the top of his body.

Damblanc, however, declares that he has invented an apparatus based on the principle of the spiral, which not only overcomes the disastrous effects of gravitation, but retains its stability during the descent so that the heaviest man is able to land through the air as lightly as a feather.

Scores of excited Parisians gathered beneath the tower last week when Damblanc announced he would demonstrate his invention, but the gendarmes spoiled their pleasure. Curiously enough, when it was suggested that Damblanc had a safe fall into his "helicopter," as the invention is called, he refused, saying that he did not wish to run the risk of breaking the mechanism of his invention, although he was willing to risk his own neck to prove its efficiency.

CHEAP LIQUOR DENS SWAMP LENS RUINS

Work in Devastated Region Is Hampered and Authorities Make Protests.

HOUSING STOPPED BY EVIL

American Philanthropists Taking Keen Interest in Old Mining Camp.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Jan. 8.

There is plenty of work for a "footy-foot" in the devastated regions, according to an investigator who has just returned from the Lens-Lievin district, where 2,000 barracks or temporary shacks have been constructed to solve the housing problem in what was once a prosperous mining community of nearly 50,000 inhabitants.

Of these structures it is said that 5 per cent are "ghostmines"—the equivalent of the American saloon in the days before ice cream soda and lemonade became the national drinks on the western side of the Atlantic. The population of Lens is now at 15,000 (including men, women and children), and some of the municipal authorities are protesting that unless the number of estimates is restricted it will be impossible to avoid a concentration of effort is desired.

The American Red Cross and other American philanthropic organizations

are taking a keen interest in the situation in the Lens region. In the midst of the wooden buildings with their tin or canvas roofs a temporary hospital has been erected, in the operation of which the American Red Cross and the French army's medical services are actively allied. Nurseries, club rooms, playgrounds and football fields are among the projects considered by the American organizations.

The pumping of mines damaged by the Germans in their retreat is going on slowly, however, and it is prophesied that it will be at least two years before any appreciable coal output is obtainable from the Lens-Lievin district.

"The State commenced the clearing up of the destroyed mines, but the work progressed so slowly that the individual companies involved to direct affairs. The result was that in a single week, with the same workmen, the progress increased 50 per cent," says the secretary of the Lens Council. "Private enterprises have thus demonstrated its superiority."

EARLY REMBRANDT FOUND IN GERMANY

Portrait on Oak Panel Presumably Painted in 1630.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Jan. 8.

Great interest has been aroused among experts and collectors over the discovery of an early Rembrandt in a village of the Harz. The picture, which is a portrait of a distinguished looking old gentleman, is believed to have been painted by the great master in the year 1630 or 1631. It is done on an octagonal oak panel twenty-two inches high and twelve inches wide, and is surrounded by the original pinewood frame overlaid with horn.

Experts who vouch for the authenticity of this Rembrandt say that the frame was made according to the master's own instructions.

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CASH on Hand, in Federal Reserve Bank, due from Banks, Bankers and United States Treasurer	\$265,078,942.00	
Acceptances of other banks	6,846,319.48	\$271,925,261.48
Loans and Discounts	644,593,446.25	
United States Bonds, other Bonds and Securities	37,486,059.69	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	2,550,000.00	684,629,505.94
Banking House		5,000,000.00
Due from Branches		11,298,589.16
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		66,241,720.87
Other Assets		4,441,656.18
Total		\$1,043,536,733.63

LIABILITIES

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits	\$104,033,287.87
Deposits	698,592,592.44
Reserves (for Taxes, Interest Accrued, et cetera)	5,718,096.11
Unearned Discount	3,534,301.34
Circulation	1,422,267.50
Due to Federal Reserve Bank	142,270,924.74
Other Bank Acceptances and Foreign Bills sold with our Endorsement	13,021,937.95
Acceptances, Cash Letters of Credit and Travelers' Checks	68,583,704.91
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Other Liabilities	4,131,620.77
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